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No. 4

Troops Appealed For As Strike Shuts Down Akron Rubber Plants

Fourteen thousand employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber plants at Akron, Ohio, remained idle while T. W. Chapell, Department of Labor conciliator from Washington, took over the task of trying to work out a settlement.

There were masses of pickets at all entrances to the three big plants, as well as at the entrance to the general offices.

To add to the tenseness of the situation, between 250 and 500 workers started a "sit-down" strike in the plant of the Columbia Chemical Company at Barberton, a suburb of Akron. They struck in support of the demand of fifty union pipefitters for a wage increase of 4 cents an hour.

The Goodyear Company asked an injunction against the strikers in the Court of Common Pleas.

The whole manufacturing region of Ohio is seething with unrest. In Toledo twenty-four women quit work in the plant of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company in protest against the employment of non-union workers. The plant closed down.

Veteran Employees Laid Off

The strike in the Goodyear plants was largely due to the dismissal of seventy veteran tire builders; and one of the workers' demands was that old hands should be last to go in layoffs.

The three Akron plants of the world's largest tire company were shut down by strike on Wednesday of last week as pickets turned back non-striking workers.

Hundreds of union pickets, shivering in the sub-zero weather, extended their lines to plant No. 3 as further protest against the company's "lay-off" orders to seventy veteran employees last week.

Factory and general office gateways were blocked and company officials, along with a few employees, were reported held inside the plant.

Strikers turned back trains, ordered special busses off the street and announced they would attempt to keep office employees from the plant.

It was the first time since rubber became a major industry in Akron that a leading company has been forced to suspend all production.

Sheriff Admits He Is Helpless

The strike at the Goodyear plants whirled out of control of city and county officials this week in a series of rapid developments that brought an urgent appeal for National Guard troops and another flat refusal by the company to negotiate.

Shortly after he had appealed to Governor Martin L. Davey for troops, Sheriff James T. Flower announced he would make no further attempt to enforce an injunction against mass picketing. The sheriff tossed the strike problem into the lap of city officials and Mayor Lee D. Schroy refused to accept it.

Governor Davey withheld his answer to Flower's plea for National Guard troops and also declined to discuss a reported telephone conversation with Paul W. Litchfield, Goodyear president.

"There are 5000 men assembled around the

plant, armed with clubs, gun gas and other weapons," Sheriff Flower told the executive. "To send our men into that crowd would be leading them to slaughter."

"It's the company's and the city's business now on," the sheriff said.

But Mayor Schroy declined to accept the "baby."

"The sheriff can't pass that potato to me," he answered. "If he said that—admitting he can't handle the situation—the only thing I can see for him to do is to resign."

Tacoma Newspaper Printers

Awarded \$1 a Day Wage Boost

Tacoma, Wash., newspaper printers have been awarded an increase in wages of \$1 per day in an arbitration decision rendered recently. The increase will raise the scale for the printers by more than 14 cents an hour and will apply simultaneously to all mechanical crafts employed on the Tacoma newspapers.

It is estimated that the total increase in payrolls to approximately 220 employees will amount to more than \$50,000 per year.

The arbitration award made the scale retroactive on a graduated basis and will call for the distribution among the mechanical forces of the Tacoma newspapers of approximately \$15,000 in back pay.

BREWERS BAR FOREIGN MALT

Organized brewery workers have refused to allow workers in the beer industry to use imported malt unless it bears a union label, which little of it does. Secretary of State Hull has referred these protests to the Commerce and Agriculture Departments for advice.

Indictments Follow Protests of Green

As a result of vigorous protests by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor against the activities of anti-labor "vigilante" mobs at Tampa, Fla., two more police officers were indicted on murder charges last week.

This makes a total of eleven police officers, including the chief, who have been removed from the force and indicted since Green demanded prosecution of mobsters who kidnapped three labor men last November and tortured them so severely that one, Joseph Shoemaker, died.

Green notified Florida authorities that unless emphatic action was taken to punish the guilty persons the A. F. of L. would hold its 1936 convention, scheduled for Tampa, in some other state.

The three victims of the mob had no official connection with the A. F. of L. They were active in a movement to relieve conditions among local unemployed.

Police seized the trio at a meeting in a private home, took them to the station for "questioning" and then delivered them into the hands of a "vigilante" mob of low-wage employers.

Shoemaker and his two companions were lashed with straps and chains until their nude bodies were a mass of wounds. Boiling tar was then poured over them. Shoemaker died nine days later.

Garment Workers Win Favorable Agreement Through Negotiation

The long-threatened strike of 105,000 dressmakers in the New York City area was finally averted by a two-year agreement which representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union secured from the various employer associations. The peace pact was agreed to after two weeks' continued negotiations arranged by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia.

The new agreement provides for the settlement of piecework rates directly with the jobbers and for the limitation of contractors to whom a jobber may give his work. The contractor limitation provision is designed to prevent the reduction in workers' standards from wage-cutting resorted to by contractors in order to compete with each other.

Under the provision for the settlement of piecework rates each jobber will guarantee that all his contractors pay uniform wages for the same type of work. An additional provision is designed to end the notorious "runaway" shops by which some employers who opposed union hours and wages moved their plants to other cities. The provision on this subject stipulates that no manufacturer may move his plant outside the 5-cent fare limit in New York City.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said the limitation of contractors and settlement of prices with the jobbers "will help considerably to eliminate the illegitimate competition that existed and the tendency toward depressing the standards of workers, a condition which made the dress industry infamous."

He declared the union considered the agreement a great achievement because it had sought contractor limitation and settlement with jobbers since 1924, adding:

"Although we included reductions in hours and increases in wages among our demands we were primarily concerned with establishing order in the industry. We consider this a great accomplishment."

Roosevelt Administration Plans Big Northwest Power Project

As if spurred by the partial victory in the Supreme Court on the T.V.A., the administration has made public a plan for a comprehensive development in the Pacific Northwest. This plan is outlined in a report by the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, which includes representatives of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, says a Washington dispatch.

The plan proposes joint operation of the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects of the federal government with the Seattle Skagit development, and provides for co-operation between states and the government.

It is pointed out that while the administration called for the reports it has not yet adopted them; and considerable changes are expected.

Graft Connected With Vocational Training Scored by Officials

Misuse of federal vocational funds in training workers for sweatshop employers is engaging the attention of government officials. This "scandalous practice," as it is termed by "Labor," which recently exposed it, is said to have been prevalent in a number of states.

Instructions issued by the office of education, Department of the Interior, declared that this form of subsidizing low-wage factories had become so widespread that hard and fast regulations had been designed to deal with it. Henceforth, training programs must conform to definite specifications, in which the welfare of the worker will be the only consideration. No program may be launched without government approval.

Labor Demands Investigation

Several months ago the American Federation of Labor demanded an investigation of complaints that school authorities in Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia were turning over their facilities and federal money to fly-by-night employers who had moved their plants on promise of an abundant supply of cheap labor.

The complaints were investigated by agents of the Department of Labor, whose report was turned over to a committee, composed of representatives of labor and employers and of state directors of vocational education, for analysis and recommendations.

Labor's spokesmen were John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department; George L. Googe, general representative of the A. F. of L., and President Emil Reeves of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Exploitation of Workers

The investigators reported that chambers of commerce and power companies had brought pressure upon school authorities to sponsor the widespread exploitation of workers.

It was found that workers were trained without pay for from six to twelve weeks, then transferred to payrolls at learners' wages. The goods produced were sold on the open market. In one instance a manufacturer compelled the school authorities to act as his sales agents.

Training consisted largely of the repetitious performance of a single operation, for the purpose of securing speed in production. Foremen were classified as instructors and paid out of public funds.

In a joint statement condemning these practices, Dr. Studebaker and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said:

"An employer should expect to invest in the

training of his workers, the same as in bricks and mortar, machines and tools. To use public funds for this purpose is to subsidize industrial production and exploit the workers, in violation of the national vocational education act.

"The purpose of vocational education is not to serve industry as such, but to benefit the individual worker and enable him to keep pace with changing processes."

TO MOVE RECONSIDERATION

Senator La Follette announced on February 20 that as a means of protecting freedom of the press and freedom of speech he would move for reconsideration of the subversive propaganda bill which passed the Senate last year. "While the bill has a laudable purpose," La Follette said, "it is so loosely drawn that it might endanger the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech." The bill has been widely condemned as threatening a free press and has been opposed by numerous labor organizations.

Secretary Wallace Warns of "Judicial Dictatorship" Danger

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, defending the constitutionality of the administration's new farm bill, at Indianapolis, warned of dangers of a "judicial dictatorship."

He asserted it is "the duty of citizens and officers of government to point out the error of the court" when the court makes decisions which these citizens and officers believe erroneous in the light of changing conditions.

"Unless we can do this, preferably in the calm, matured way in which Lincoln did it, then we have a judicial dictatorship," Wallace said.

"Whatever else the founding fathers may have intended, they did not intend a dictatorship by any one of the three branches of government, least of all by the branch most removed from contact with or restraint by the people."

Wallace spoke before the Indiana Farm Bureau in a Lincoln Day address.

He argued that since the government was largely responsible for tremendous increases in crop production during the world war it should now have authority to control production.

Referring to the new soil conservation program now under consideration by Congress, he said it was "a sincere effort to operate within the limitations laid down by the majority of the Supreme Court (in the A.A.A. decision)."

"We believe," he said, "that the Supreme Court will approve the new legislation if it recognizes any one of the three following propositions:

"1. The fact of the nation-wide interdependence of all commerce, from the humblest farm to the largest corporation.

"2. The extent to which the doctrine of states' rights is being used as the final refuge for anti-social corporations.

"3. Federal responsibility for our post-war agricultural dilemma."

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Executive Council of A. F. of L. Issues Order On Support of Plans

Addressed to "secretaries of state federations of labor, city central labor unions and directly affiliated local and federal labor unions," the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has issued a circular letter, under date of February 7, demanding support of the "organization plans and policies adopted by the Atlantic City convention" of the Federation.

The instructions to the subordinate bodies are as follows:

"1. That in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, you are required to recognize and support the organization plans and policies adopted by the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Federation Is Supreme

"2. The authority of the American Federation of Labor over state federations of labor, city central bodies and directly chartered federal labor unions is supreme. For this reason these organizations, chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor, can not give allegiance, assistance or support to the Committee on Industrial Organization or any other organization which attempts to usurp the functions of the American Federation of Labor.

"3. The executive council can not and will not permit division and discord to divide the forces of the American Federation of Labor represented in state federations, city central bodies and federal labor unions which are subordinate to and directly under the supervision and control of the American Federation of Labor.

To Prevent Disintegration

"These instructions are issued at this time for the purpose of safeguarding the welfare and common interests of the membership of the American Federation of Labor and to prevent disintegration and disruption. The executive council is determined to avoid the creation and establishment within the American Federation of Labor of an organization which even approximates dualism in purpose and character."

Supplementing the above, the executive council circular reproduces its pronouncement of last January, to the effect that the Committee for Industrial Organization should be dissolved, the text of which was printed in the Labor Clarion of January 31.

JOHN M. COLLINS DEAD

John M. Collins, veteran Chicago Socialist and trade union worker, died recently from a sudden heart attack. Collins was a member of the International Association of Machinists and was one of the founders of the Socialist party in 1901. He was an officer of his union for many terms and at various times ran for governor of Illinois, mayor of Chicago, and for a seat in Congress on the Socialist ticket. A testimonial banquet had been planned for him for March 8.

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Protests Operation Of Engraving Plant By Prison Inmates

George C. Krantz, secretary of Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, in a letter to the Labor Clarion, transmits a statement by International President Volz of that organization relative to the recent revelations of counterfeiting in San Quentin prison. It is as follows:

"Recent disclosures that counterfeiting has been carried on in the photo-engraving department of San Quentin prison, and that this spurious prison-printed currency was smuggled out of the institution and placed in circulation in several widespread localities, seem almost incredible. Yet such are the facts.

"A cache in which the plates from which the false money was printed, as well as \$9500 of counterfeit money, was found in the ceiling of the prison engraving department.

"Repeated protests have been made in regard to the installation of this plant and its continued operation by the inmates of the institution, while attention has time and again been called to the danger of imparting knowledge of the photo-engraving process to those with criminal tendencies, who, while insufficiently trained to secure employment in a photo-engraving establishment after release, would use the knowledge secured for criminal purposes. The thought that counterfeiting might be experimented with and successfully engaged in at the prison plant seemed too far-fetched and fantastic to even be contemplated.

Its Continuance Indefensible

"The continuance of this plant is indefensible, and those responsible for its installation and continued operation by the prison inmates are undoubtedly to blame for what has transpired. They—the officials—should be held to account for the results experienced. If there is an investigation—which is the usual procedure in governmental agencies after crime has been committed or something has gone wrong—it is those responsible who should be the first scrutinized. In this manner possibly the 'go-between'—who it is admitted must have been in evidence to get the counterfeit bills out of the prison—may be discovered.

"While it is more than likely that the unfortunate prisoners involved will be compelled to take the extra rap, it must be evident to anyone with an ounce of common sense that the counterfeit bills could not have been smuggled outside of the prison walls without accomplices other than prison inmates.

Training Counterfeitors

"If any additional reasons were necessary why penal institutions should be prohibited from dabbling in photo-engraving and permitting those with criminal tendencies to become familiar with this process the experience at San Quentin should be sufficient for action.

"The training of prisoners in the proper manipu-

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lation of a machine gun, the expert picking of a lock, the careful jimmying of a second story window, the proper way of building a fire in the hallway or attic would be just as defensible as to provide them with opportunity to become expert counterfeitors.

"It is time that those responsible realized that it is better to prevent crime and to detect and ferret out criminals."

[Since the above was in type it has been announced that the photo-engraving plant at San Quentin has been dismantled.—Ed.]

GLASS PLANT STRIKE ENDS

Employees returned to work at the J. M. Nurre Glass Company plant at Bloomington, Ind., after settlement of a strike which began February 10. The workers walked out in protest against installation of a new silvering machine which they charged caused dismissal of seven employees. R. M. Pilkington, conciliator of the United States Department of Labor, announced the company had acted within its contract with the glass workers.

Teachers' Salaries

At a meeting held by San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61 on January 27 the following resolutions concerning salaries of teachers in the San Francisco Continuation School were adopted:

"Whereas, The work done in the San Francisco Continuation School is essentially high school work, and is universally recognized as such in the transfer of pupils from one school to another and in the evaluation of their credits; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Continuation School is the only continuation school in the State of California which is not fully recognized as a high school by its governing board of trustees; and

"Whereas, The teachers of the San Francisco Continuation School perform regular high school duties under conditions of adjustment to the pupils' needs that are especially exacting and require unusual skill and ability; be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Teachers, Local No. 61, recommend that the teachers of the San Francisco Continuation School be put on the same salary schedule as teachers of like training and experience in the senior high schools of this city, and that the Board of Education of the City and County of San Francisco make the necessary adjustments in the salaries of the teachers of the San Francisco Continuation School to become effective for the school year 1936-1937."

Stockton Firemen Win Right to Form Union

After a bitter fight waged by the organized employers at Stockton, Calif., to have the newly elected City Council reprimand the fire fighters for joining the International Association of Fire Fighters and affiliating with the Stockton Central Labor Council, the city fathers promptly tabled the reactionary proposal.

The resolution condemning the fire fighters declared "that the formation of a local chapter of the International Fire Fighters' Association, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor," was "inimical to the best interests of the City of Stockton as a whole."

The anti-labor resolution was supported by City Manager Hogan, who admitted the fire fighters had a legal right to organize, but criticized them for exercising it.

President Walter W. Mahaffey of the Stockton Central Labor Council opposed the position taken by Hogan with a vigorous statement citing the number of cities in the United States and Canada where the firemen are organized, with large benefits in efficiency for the fire departments. After receiving the Central Labor Council's strong support of the right of the firemen to enroll in the organized labor movement, the city fathers tossed the anti-labor resolution on the table with a resounding thud.

Communists Use Usual Tactics In New York "Demonstrations"

Demonstrations purporting to emanate from dissatisfied W.P.A. relief workers in New York City are very largely composed of communists and other radicals who are not relief employees, according to a letter sent by Works Progress Administrator Ridder to Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine requesting that those participating in parades and other demonstrations allegedly voicing the discontent of those employed on W.P.A. projects be questioned as to their identity.

Charging that 90 per cent of those engaged in such demonstrations were communists and their sympathizers, Ridder added: "I don't want the public to think that these demonstrations are staged by W.P.A. workers. Whenever someone is dissatisfied and wants to start a demonstration and can't get W.P.A. workers he goes down to Union Square, gathers a communist group together and exhibits them as W.P.A. employees."

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T.V.A. Case Not Yet Settled

Two points need to be kept in mind on the T.V.A. decision of the Supreme Court, and one of them is usually neglected.

The Supreme Court upheld the right of the federal government to make and sell power at Wilson Dam. That is all to the good—as far as it goes. The decision was eight to one, only Justice McReynolds dissenting. And Justice McReynolds, in the judgment of all workers who have watched his course, believes in government of the people, by the courts, for the corporations. He has only one divine attribute—he is the same yesterday, today and forever.

The other point is more obscure—and may be more important. Four justices of the Supreme Court held that the court should dismiss the case without hearing. They held that the preferred stockholders who brought the suit had shown no case in the lower courts. They had proved no injury sustained, presented no evidence that warranted a hearing. They should be thrown out of court altogether.

On this point the vote was five to four—Brandeis, Cardozo, Stone and Roberts holding that the case ought to be dismissed; the other five insisting that the case be heard.

This marks a decided difference in the court as to the ease with which a corporation or aggrieved stockholders of a corporation may attack the constitutionality of a law. According to the majority of the court, almost any excuse will do. According to the four justices who dissented from this view, though not from the final disposition of the matter, the validity of an act of Congress may not be challenged except by persons with definite proof of definite injury.

This is the statement of a layman, but it seems to cover the case.

All Washington observers agree that the T.V.A. case is far from settled, and anticipate fireworks when the real settlement comes.

Sibley's Recovery Program

Harry Sibley, president of the anti-labor Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declares that recovery is near and the only thing necessary to make it a fact is for the federal government to eliminate itself from those activities which regulate or control business and leave American industrial and financial dictators free to apply the same reprehensible practices which precipitated the stock market crash of 1929 and the business depression.

"Excessive public spending" is pre-eminent among the government policies which Sibley insists should be attenuated. From previous declarations we know that in this connection Sibley has his malicious eye fixed on the \$4,800,000,000 which

Congress appropriated last year for various forms of relief for the millions of jobless whom the business cohorts threw into the streets without the least consideration for their welfare.

There are now over 11,000,000 able-bodied working men and women in the jobless army. About 3,500,000 of them are being temporarily provided for on W.P.A. works projects by what Sibley calls "excessive public spending."

The unemployment problem is the most expensive problem which the government is trying to solve. If Sibley and his business associates throughout the United States will agree to provide employment at reasonable wages for the 3,500,000 jobless now on federal work relief the largest element in the government's "excessive spending" will automatically stop.

The important question is, When will business deliver the jobs?

Nye and Neutrality

An attempt to halt the work of the munitions investigation committee, which has been employed since the opening of Congress on revealing the influence of financial interests in war, has been made in the United States Senate. Senator Gerald P. Nye, committee chairman, will request further funds to conclude this phase of the investigation.

Whether or not additional funds are granted, the work of the Nye committee has been of incalculable value to the people of this country in protecting them against war. The facts which it has disclosed have shown what must be done to keep this nation free from being led against its will into foreign conflicts. Information uncovered during the investigation played an important part in securing neutrality legislation at the last session of Congress.

Whatever is the fate of the Nye committee, the people of this country know the necessity of prompt action by the Congress to secure permanent and strict neutrality legislation. The same interests which now resent the acts of the munitions investigation committee oppose such legislation. But Congress can be in no doubt—and no chance must be taken of its being in doubt—that the people of America are holding the political parties responsible for their action on measures that will keep the country out of war.

Consumers Always Pay

The helplessness of consumers in the face of judicial decisions based on legal technicalities, in which elemental justice is often reduced to a shadow, was revealed in the two edicts of the United States Supreme Court relative to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The first decision held the act unconstitutional. The second ordered the return to the processors of around \$200,000,000 A.A.A. taxes which had been impounded by the lower courts pending the Supreme Court's decision.

The processors—cotton mills, rice mills, flour mills, packers and other manufacturers who handled A.A.A. products first after they left the producers—did not bear the processing tax. It is true they paid the tax to the agents of the courts. But they immediately passed it on to the consumers in the form of higher prices.

Congress was well aware of the possible inequities that might develop and sought to protect the consumer and the government by a law enacted last summer which provided that no processor was entitled to a refund unless he could prove he had absorbed the tax himself. The Supreme Court ignored this equitable statute and ruled that the entire amount of the tax should be returned to the processors regardless of the fact that they had already collected it from consumers.

In commenting on the court's edict Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said: "It is a shame that because of legalistic theories, divorced from eco-

nomic realities and social justice, the court created such an embarrassing situation for farmers, consumers, processors and the government."

Pointing out that in the A.A.A. decision the Supreme Court disapproved the idea of the government taking money from one group for the benefit of another, he added that "in turning over to the processors this \$200,000,000 which came from the people we are seeing the most flagrant example of expropriation for the benefit of one small group."

As the matter stands, the processors turned the \$200,000,000 over to the federal courts and then collected an equal amount from the consumers. The Supreme Court entered the situation with an order returning the impounded money to the processors, who thus made \$200,000,000 net on the transaction.

The consumers paid the entire bill in higher prices for processed products. The sole gainers were the processors, whose direct manufacturing profits are already comfortably large. Incidentally the corporations which pocketed the \$200,000,000 are in the vanguard of those who shout loudest against any amendment to the Constitution enlarging the power of Congress in matters pertaining to social-justice legislation.

A statement issued by the Chilean government asserts it has conclusive proof connecting the recent strike of employees on the Chilean State railway lines with "revolutionary activities" carrying out "orders of communist organizations in Chile and other countries."

American prosperity is not dependent on trade with the Orient and never will be. A 10 per cent increase in the buying power of American workers would create more new business in this country than the total of all our commerce with all the countries of the rest of the world.—"Labor."

In general, profits of business in the first quarter of this year will be considerably above last year. This fact places on workers the obligation to demand higher wages if the balance between producing and consuming power is ever to be restored.—American Federation of Labor Monthly Survey of Business.

Old-age pension laws and unemployment insurance laws are commendable as far as they go, but they do not provide complete protection for either the unemployed or other dependent persons, Miss Grace Abbott, former chief of the federal children's bureau, and now with the University of Chicago, told the national conference of the American Association of Social Workers in session in Washington.

Secretary E. A. Erickson of the Northern California Newspaper Guild writes the Labor Clarion that sentiment for union labor is rapidly growing among the newspaper men of San Francisco. "Members of the Guild here voted more than six to one in favor of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in a nation-wide plebiscite conducted last fall by the American Newspaper Guild, the parent organization," he says, "and thus we feel that we are a part of the American labor movement."

It has been revealed by the State Department that officials of seven governments have filed protests against what is alleged to be a virtual boycott of imported barley malt resulting from joint efforts of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America and the American Farm Bureau Federation to preserve the domestic market for American barley producers. It was claimed that as a result of an agreement between the two organizations the brewery workers refuse to handle foreign barley products.

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

(How Wealth Concentrates)

Wealth, the economists point out—and it is so taught in our public schools and universities—is the actual, tangible products of labor. It is the house, the orchard, the implements, the machinery, trucks, the live stock and all things made by labor that satisfy human wants. Wealth, like a faithful dog, will stay with its producer until some force takes it from him. Wealth fairly exchanged brings more wealth, and we are not discussing trade here. Wealth in the form of grain, barns, stocks of goods in factories and stores, furniture and things in the home will not run away to others by themselves. No wealth will of its own accord leave its master—its producer. It is natural for wealth to be distributed in accordance with production as widely as men work.

When a workman labors a day at making bolts he wants his wages in the form of money, the current medium of exchange and measure of value, and not in the form of bolts. This money he transfers into the goods, commodities, services, the productions of others. And in reality it is the amount of actual goods, bacon, potatoes, housing, trips to Europe, etc., that is the measure of wages and standards of living. What a man receives under any system is the products of labor that satisfy wants. We want, but are far from having, a machinery of economics that will deliver to each individual the best possible social estimate of the value of his contribution to society as a worker. Students of economics agree that the present system, the product of years of human experience, has the necessary framework to deliver fair wages for fair work over the average of a man's life. But there are man-made interferences in this plan that have revealed themselves through experience to man which, by their nature, prevent wages in goods and produce of labor being high and thus prevent most men from receiving their true wages. Why does wealth concentrate in the hands of the few so as to make talk of wealth redistribution necessary?

Now it is true that wealth can only be produced in one way. It can only be produced by labor. But there are three ways of collecting wealth. We collect it by working, earning or producing; we beg it; or we steal it. Few of the big, swollen fortunes were created by begging or the common variety of stealing, that is stealing outside the law. So let's skip them. That leaves but two ways to consider. We can earn wealth by the labor of producing it, or we can steal it within the law. As long as we make it easier to collect wealth by merely passing laws, just that long will certain individuals and groups take advantage of the flaws in the system and will work to pass laws that will concentrate wealth to them as naturally as water runs down hill. Laws, let it be observed, have the power and do concentrate wealth.

Suppose that we took all the wealth produced during the past year, the wheat, pork, automobiles, hats, machinery, etc., and placed it all in a big hopper or tank. Let us suppose it has a big faucet out of which each one is to receive his or her share of the total production. Now only those who worked with brain and body, by directing or by actual doing, produced all the wealth. But let us take a look at the line-up that come forward and present their claims for shares. Let us investigate the reason for their claims and their history.

In general there are, as we have seen, three groups of people who are involved in wealth production. There are the land-owners who furnish the land—so they say; the workers of body and mind who by directing and work make the wheels go round; and those who at some time in the past had saved from the income they received and the

wealth they produced shares to be loaned to industry or used in industry as capital.

Suppose these three groups form into lines to receive wealth. According to the dictates of economic forces they will receive portions of the wealth in the tank in proportion to their help in production in accordance with the principle often mentioned that they who make should have.

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Next week: The Distribution of Wealth

WORK ON WOODLANDS PROJECT

More than one hundred men are now employed in the development of Mendocino Woodlands Project, California's new 6000-acre recreational area in Mendocino County, it is announced by Jonathan Garst, Resettlement Administration regional director at Berkeley.

LA GUARDIA'S SLY DIG

At the dedication of the memorial building to Theodore Roosevelt in New York City some time ago, at which the President was the principal speaker, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of America's metropolis also spoke. Incidentally he got in a sly dig at recent court decisions. Citing the political liberalism of Theodore Roosevelt, he said: "He would not permit the Senate to become a court of justice; he would not permit the court to transform itself into a legislative body. . . . He knew what was judicial and he knew what was legislative."

NO TABOO ON KNOWLEDGE

It is the very opposite of democracy—it is, indeed, pure fascism—to attempt to deny our future citizens access to facts about the world in which they must shortly take their places. Freedom of speech, of press and of assembly are the foundation stones of our American liberties. But these foundations are undermined when edicts go forth that this or that field of knowledge shall be taboo in the schools because it is "un-American." Such reasoning is only possible of indorsement if Americanism and ignorance are to be regarded as synonymous.—Felix Morley, editor of the Washington "Post."

VIVA LA HEARST!

My countrymen, if we'd be freed
Of all our ills accursed,
We'd deed the land of Uncle Sam
To Willie Randolph Hearst.

Let's kill the reds, the blacks, the blues,
The purples and the gray,
And leave to him the whole damn works
To run it in his way.

Give him the oceans, streams and trees,
The castles on the hill,
And let him have the valleys, too,
To till them as he will.

Present him with the treasury,
When he's on pleasure bent,
And scatter flowers in his path
That he'll have every scent.

Let's make of him the admiral,
The captain and the mate,
And give to him the ship of state
To launch a candidate.

Let's curb the press (excepting his);
Let's make him Lord of News,
And brand the man, save Willie, who
Vociferates his views.

Is he not Caesar, Al. the Great
And Charlemagne in one?
Thus things can never be quite right
Until his will be done.

—Anon.

Morality and Munitions

I. L. N. S.

The Senate Munitions Committee made a spectacular finish to its amazing investigation. It carried the inquiry straight into the sale by our own War Department of discarded and superseded guns. It showed that the vultures of the munitions trade look to these sales as regular sources of supply.

For example, Jacob Paley of New York testified that in August, 1933, he bought from the War Department at Schenectady, N. Y., machine guns for which he paid 12 cents each. He got for \$1500 guns which had cost the government more than \$1,660,000. These guns were "mutilated" before being sold; but the evidence showed that they could be easily reassembled. And weapons singularly like these have appeared in South American uprisings.

* * *

It will pay to give a few details. Among the guns which Paley got were 3334 Colt-Marlin and 500 Hotchkiss machine guns. There was nothing whatever wrong with them; they were not quite up to date in the matter of mass murder, and the War Department wants the latest developments in this line. But there is not the slightest doubt that half these guns would have turned battle into rout if used on either side of the international and domestic outbreaks which have occurred in South America since the sale.

Other tales were told before the committee. One involved our neighbor, Canada. The Canadian government sold a patrol boat for \$18,000, and it was resold to Brazilian rebels for \$50,000.

A hundred machine guns were sold to Brazilian insurrectos in 1932 for \$49,000. On this basis the guns which Paley bought for \$1500 would have brought \$2,940,000.

* * *

There is nothing new about this. In one of the last of our Indian wars American soldiers were killed with American rifles which had been bought in this country—no one knows all the details—by speculators in slaughter, and sent to the Apaches by a double bit of smuggling over the Mexican line.

And of course one must never forget that J. P. Morgan the elder belonged to a syndicate which bought discarded carbines at the opening of the civil war, sold them to the government for several times their cost, though they were so defective that they blew off the thumbs of the soldiers who fired them.

There are no morals in the munitions business.

MODERN FACTORY BUILDING

The Hershey Chocolate Corporation has occupied a new windowless, draftless and almost noiseless office building at Hershey, Pa. No daylight enters the building, the rooms being flooded with light from fixtures that combine mercury vapor and Mazda light. An air conditioning system gives year-round automatic control of temperature and humidity. Special acoustic treatment largely prevents noise. The building is entirely woodless, even the furniture being of metal.

INDORSES HOUSING PLAN

Indorsement by President Roosevelt of a long-range low-cost housing and slum clearance program requiring a federal appropriation of between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 for the first year was indicated after a White House conference attended by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, and Peter Grimm, a New York City real estate man serving as special housing adviser to the Treasury Department.

Assistance of Troops In Breaking Strikes

Debate over the right to use the army in suppressing mobs and strikes broke out in the lower house of Congress this week during discussion of the War Department supply bill.

Brandishing copies of army manuals sent to officers and enlisted men, Representative Vita Marcantonio of New York assailed orders to "shoot low" in breaking up mobs, and charged that it advocated obtaining information regarding strikers from "strike-breaking" agencies.

Representative McCormack, author of a bill to suppress "seditious" in the armed forces, contended that the manual was aimed to disclose how the communists operate "in seeking to overthrow the government," and contended that the National Guard, not the regular army, is used in strike-breaking.

"Shoot Low" Orders Cited

Marcantonio said the manual between 1928-32 defined democracy as "a rule of the masses" and said that it further defined it as "leading to anarchy."

"That was removed, but in the 1933 and current manuals there is a section dealing with domestic disturbances," he said.

He read from the manual citing orders to "shoot low" so as not to "go over the heads" and strike innocent bystanders. He said that it cautioned never to use blank cartridges in dealing with mobs.

He read other portions telling how tanks could be used effectively in disrupting mobs.

"They also tell us how information on these mobs can be obtained," he said. "It recommends that the army officials go to the local police department and then supplement its advice with that of private detective agencies."

Congress Action Urged

"I submit that it is high time that Congress take action to prevent the use of troops against strikers," Marcantonio shouted. "Labor has the legal right to strike without being shot down by troops getting information from strike-breaking agencies."

McCormack asserted that mobs have no right to advocate overthrow of government by violence since "that is not freedom of speech but license." "That is inconsistent with our laws of freedom of speech," he said.

McCormack drew yells and cheers when he concluded, saying: "We in this country recognize the rights of groups to advocate changes within the law, not outside the law."

Chairman William P. Connery of the Labor Committee charged that mill owners frequently use the National Guard to defeat strikes.

LOCKED OUT FOR JOINING UNION

One hundred workers of the Indiana (Pa.) Textile Mills Company have been locked out of their jobs for joining the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Herbert W. Payne, state representative of the Federation, reports. He said 97 per cent of the mill employees are union members.

Racketeering Business Groups Also Should Be Investigated

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, sharply criticized the recommendation of the New York Board of Trade for restrictive legislation to govern trade unions. He vigorously denied the board's charge that racketeering was prevalent in organized labor, declaring that it was far more prevalent in business and industry than in the ranks of labor organizations.

"I realize, of course, that the Board of Trade has antiquated ideas and has not as yet come to the realization of the generally acknowledged fact that bona fide labor organizations are a boon to industry," Ryan said. "The Board of Trade urges all business to co-operate with Special Prosecutor Dewey in an endeavor to prove racketeering in the labor movement.

"The organized labor movement would, in turn, ask that Mr. Dewey be just as active in investigating those whom the Board of Trade and other kindred organizations represent. We claim there is more racketeering in their end of it, and we feel we have justified our existence more than they."

Menace to Democracy

"Do you gentlemen realize how far we are going with this silly legislation, demanding oaths from teachers?" asked Byron Scott, young Democratic congressman from the Long Beach, Calif., district, in the House of Representatives recently.

He was opposing so-called "red" laws urged by such reactionaries as Blanton of Texas.

"Do you think you can make a patriot by forcing him to sign an oath?" Scott continued. "Do you think you can assuage the pains of an empty stomach by making the sufferer salute the flag? Do you think you can make a school child understand why he did not have any breakfast, why he has to be hungry, why he has not decent clothes, why his father does not have a job, why his mother cries continually, why he is cold, by making him salute and pledge allegiance to the flag?"

Scott declared that back of these "red" movements is William Randolph Hearst, whom he described as "the greatest menace to democracy and liberty in this country."

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Labor's Grand Old Man Again Head of Seamen

On the closing day of its thirty-third convention extending over a period of five weeks in Washington, the International Seamen's Union of America unanimously re-elected Andrew Furuseth to the office of president. Furuseth, who is in his eighty-second year, is the oldest national trade union executive in the United States. He has been president of the Seamen's Union since 1908 and a delegate to American Federation of Labor conventions since 1893.

Patrick O'Brien of Buffalo, who has been a vice-president of the union for a number of years was chosen secretary-treasurer in the place of Victor A. Olander, who asked to be relieved from the office. Olander was named adviser of the executive board, which consists of the president, the vice-presidents, the secretary-treasurer and the editor of the union's official journal.

Scharrenberg Continues With "Journal"

Paul Scharrenberg was re-elected to the position of editor of the "Seamen's Journal," the official organ of the union, in which capacity he has served for many years.

The convention also elected the following vice-presidents:

First vice-president, Ivan Hunter, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Great Lakes; second vice-president, Percy J. Prior, Eastern Gulf Sailors' Association; third vice-president, Oscar Carlson, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Atlantic and Gulf; fourth vice-president, David E. Grange, Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Atlantic and Gulf; fifth vice-president, G. H. Brown, Eastern Gulf Sailors' Association; sixth vice-president, C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific; seventh vice-president, James Hayman, Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Great Lakes; eighth vice-president, Claude Goshorn, Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes.

Andrew Furuseth, Paul Scharrenberg and Ivan Hunter were elected delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The legislative committee elected by the convention consists of Paul Scharrenberg, Ivan Hunter, Oscar Carlson and David E. Grange.

Next Convention at Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Calif., was named as the city for holding the next convention of the union, which will convene on the second Monday in January, 1937.

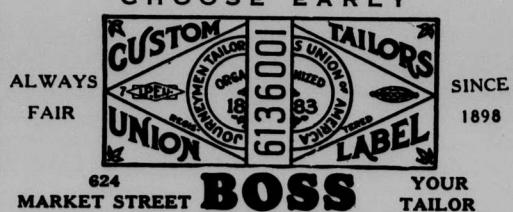
A resolution adopted by the convention warned "the district unions, members and seamen generally of the Atlantic and Gulf against the danger of yielding to the subversive propaganda now being circulated from anonymous sources by irresponsible persons, intended to stampede the seamen into a strike under circumstances leading straight to disaster."

Merchants would not carry foreign-made and unfair goods if they could not sell them.

38th ANNUAL SALE!

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Workers' Obligation To Demand Higher Pay

The Monthly Survey of Business by the American Federation of Labor notes the present check in recovery and considers it slight if met by the right methods. "Buying power of workers has for some time been failing behind the production of American industries," it is declared.

The outlook is considered very good. All industries are on a higher level than that of last year. Home building is 67 per cent above that of last year, though still not in sight of the need of homes. General business levels are expected to be 10 per cent above those of last year.

"In general, profits in the first quarter will be considerably above last year," says the Survey. "This fact places on workers the obligation to demand higher wages if the balance between producing and consuming power is ever to be restored. Since the upward trend of wages, which began in July, 1933, was checked in June, 1935, with the ending of N.R.A., the responsibility for advance rests with the workers themselves through their collective bargaining agencies.

"The failure of private industry to put the unemployed to work and produce the goods necessary for an American living standard is now bringing the nation into serious danger. In the past six years our national debt has almost doubled, rising from \$16,700,000,000 in the fall of 1929 to \$30,557,000,000 at the end of 1935. This is the highest point ever reached and exceeds by nearly \$4,000,000,000 the peak war debt of \$26,597,000,000 in August, 1919.

"It is significant that in the calendar year 1935 our debt increase of \$2,000,000,000 could have been entirely avoided if the \$2,500,000,000 paid to the unemployed in 1935 by the federal government for relief and emergency work had been paid them instead by industry for work on normal job-producing goods.

"Shall idle money, machines and men be used to produce goods and raise living standards or will we drift into runaway inflation, ending in a worse collapse than ever? The answer depends on whether private enterprise resumes the task of creating wealth in this country. Thus far industry has been providing only those goods and services demanded by consumers whose income was restored by relief or re-employment. We have had a 'consumers' goods' recovery but very little revival as yet in 'producers' goods.' Consumer goods industries are operating at 93 per cent of their 1929 level while the industries which manufacture machinery, steel and other materials and construct industrial buildings and equipment are running at only 57 per cent of 1929."

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Leave Bills Passed by Senate For Employees of Government

The United States Senate has passed without a word of debate the bills fixing regular annual and sick leave for government employees. The original measures passed the House of Representatives last year, but were held up in the Senate by Senator McKellar of Tennessee.

One bill increases the annual leave from fifteen days to twenty-six days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, and allows unused leave to accumulate up to a limit of sixty days. The House bill would have restored annual leave to thirty days, exclusive of holidays and Sundays, with an allowance of 120 days on cumulative leave.

The other bill passed by the Senate reduces sick leave from thirty to fifteen days, with the same limitation on the accumulation of unused leave. The House measure allowed the accumulation of 120 days on sick leave also.

The Senate measure also struck from the House bill the provision under which overtime work could have been added to the annual leave.

It was understood that the Senate Civil Service Committee, which reported the bills, did not subscribe fully to all of the amendments, but including them mollified Senator McKellar's objections.

Officials of the various unions made up of government employees believe the more liberal provisions of the House bill will be restored by the conference committee, consisting of representatives of both the Senate and House committees.

Transportation Over Gate Bridge Matter of Concern to Citizens

General satisfaction over the avowed purpose of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District Board to proceed at once with the fixing of maximum tolls for busses and passengers over the Golden Gate Bridge is reported both in Marin County and San Francisco following a statement to this effect by A. R. O'Brien, chairman of the highway and traffic committee of the bridge board.

In response to O'Brien's announcement that his committee expects to proceed without delay in determining, first, whether the district will itself operate the transportation system, and second, what tolls it will fix, full co-operation was promised by Harry E. Speas, general manager of Bridge Bus Lines Corporation. Speas' group is the only independent bidder for a permit from the State Railroad Commission to operate such "commuter bus lines."

"We pledge ourselves to work with Mr. O'Brien and his committee to the fullest extent," said Speas, "in solving their problems. Particularly are we anxious to guard against the bus lines, at some future date, falling into the hands of those unfriendly to the best interests of Marin County and San Francisco residents."

Warns Union Labor of Communist Activities

The International Federation of Trade Unions, from its headquarters in Paris, warns world labor that there has recently been a steady increase of communist agitation in the trade unions and that the number of committees, which are called "neutral," but which are in reality organizations of a communist tendency, is steadily on the upgrade.

The I. F. T. U. says that the communist method of misleading the workers belonging to bona fide labor organizations is simple. It goes on to explain, saying:

"These committees appeal to all working class organizations without exception for their participation in demonstrations, of which the frequency is in indirect proportion to the actual results and which aim at freeing the victims of fascism, defending (?) them before the courts of dictatorship countries, bringing down the fascist dictators, overcoming the capitalist offensive and once and for all to do away with the dangers of imperialistic war.

"Two communistic publications have recently appeared to which we would draw the particular attention of our affiliated organizations and the labor press in general. These are the 'Informationsdienst der freien Gewerkschaftsgruppen Deutschlands' (Information Service of the Free Trade Unionist Groups of Germany), which is the same kind of thing as the 'International Trade Union Press Correspondence' which now appears in a new format. Both these publications are of communist origin and neither of them has any connection at all with those trade union groups which have arisen in Germany out of the free trade unions which existed before Hitler came into power.

"The sole aim of the choice of titles for both these communist publications is to deceive working class organizations as to their real communist character. This communist propaganda, moreover, seems to be intended for readers outside Germany.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

In the death of James S. Turner at his home, 508 Anza street, at 8 a. m. Thursday, February 20, San Francisco Typographical Union suffers the loss of one of its oldest members and the community a pioneer citizen of sterling character. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1856, Mr. Turner came to San Francisco when he was 6 years old. He had been a resident of San Francisco for seventy years. Indentured as a printer's apprentice when he was 14, he had been engaged at the craft continuously almost sixty-five years. He was a book and job compositor of extraordinary ability, and had been an employee of Taylor & Taylor for more than a quarter of a century previous to his retirement some months ago. Affable in character and generous, the hospitality of "Jim" Turner was known to all of his friends and acquaintances. James Turner was a brother of William S. Turner, also a member of the Typographical Union, who preceded him in the great adventure in February, 1921. The health of James Turner began to decline a year ago, and when he was stricken with broncho-pneumonia, of which he was ill only four days, what seemed to be the inevitable prevailed. Mr. Turner is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ida M. Turner, who has the sympathy of a host of friends in the printing trades. The high esteem in which this veteran printer was held was made manifest in the number and beauty of the floral offerings which surrounded his bier in the chapel where his funeral services were held last Saturday. Interment of his ashes was at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

John McNeary, former foreman of the San Francisco "Examiner" composing room, now head of the composing room of the Vancouver (B. C.) "Sun," is spending a few days in San Francisco. He is en route to New York via Los Angeles. Judging from appearances, "Mac" and the climate of British Columbia are still on the friendliest of terms.

Congratulations of the warmest kind are flowing to Mr. and Mrs. Desmond N. Bonnington, to the latter of whom a sturdy son was born February 10. Mr. Bonnington, now blazing a trail which his friends hope ultimately will lead to a bench on the United States Supreme Court, is a former first vice-president of San Francisco Typographical Union. He is the youngest son of the late Frank J. Bonnington, who was prominent in labor circles on the Pacific Slope many years, and represented San Francisco Union in the 1932 (Long Beach) convention of the International Typographical Union.

The office of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council has been moved from 16 First street to room 906, Flatiron building, 544 Market street. The council's telephone number—Exbrook, 2758—remains unchanged.

Information reached union headquarters last Wednesday that James Verity passed away in Stockton, February 22, and was laid to rest Tuesday of this week. Mr. Verity, a frequent visitor to

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San Francisco up to a few years ago, had traveled extensively and was one of the most widely known printers in the jurisdiction of the I. T. U.

Unofficial returns received up to February 26 indicated the number of indorsements given candidates for the office of president of the International Typographical Union by subordinate unions to be as follows: Charles P. Howard (incumbent), 264; Hugh B. McGann, 57; John J. Hart, 34; Arthur C. Maune, 7. All the candidates on the Progressive ticket were maintaining a substantial lead.

Walter H. Hawrech, Los Angeles member at the Union Printers' Home for more than ten years, died at the Home last week from bronchial pneumonia. Mr. Hawrech deposited a San Francisco card here in 1899. Interment was in the Union Printers' Home plot, Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

George Reynolds is convalescent from an attack of pleurisy. A visit to the Veterans' Hospital at Fort Miley, a close examination by the doctor and a few little round pills, together with a day or so between the blankets, broke up the congestion and now George is back at work.

John Daigneault was slightly inconvenienced by a mild attack of flu. Jack spent a little time in bed, worked up a few good sweats with the aid of a "friendly" bottle and some quinine . . . and presto, goes the flu!

Harry Brookmiller spent some time at home with an attack of quinzy sore throat. As usual in such cases, the throat was lanced to relieve the abscess. But our brave little boy didn't mind that—that is, until the actual operation got under way. My, my, such cutting up!

M. A. Erickson is now on the Intertype payroll as traveling representative. His territory embraces the Sacramento Valley district as well as parts of Nevada and Montana. His itinerary calls for an occasional trip to the Nevada and Montana country, but in these days of swollen streams, snow-blocked roads, etc., Erickson just visits his old friends and continues on the payroll.

Reports reach San Francisco that Howard Smith, who was formerly employed on this sheet as assistant foreman, has gone into the offset printing business in Santa Rosa. Smith, after leaving here, became assistant foreman of the "Press-Democrat" in Santa Rosa.

PENSION ACT NOW EFFECTIVE

The Texas old-age pension law, providing for payments up to \$15 monthly to persons over 65, became effective on February 13. State liquor taxes will furnish the funds.

Editorial Workers on Strike On Hearst Milwaukee Paper

Editorial employees of William Randolph Hearst's "Wisconsin News" went on strike on February 17.

Strikers, picketing the plant and displaying banners in front of the paper's advertisers, bore signs which read, "We are not rugged individualists."

Local officials of the American Newspaper Guild said an arbitration board of the "News" met with John Black, publisher, and was denied a contract calling for a five-day, 37½-hour week and a minimum wage scale.

Employees are asking a \$30 a week minimum for reporters on a scale graded to \$70 a week. They demand also that the publisher give either dismissal notices or a bonus for discharge. Workers also want an arbitration board.

Guild members announced the strike had full approval of the National Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild and the board of the Milwaukee chapter.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Indorsements received as reported by 374 local unions: President—Hart, 32; Howard, 243; Maune, 7; McGann, 54; First vice-president—Baker, 289; Laffin, 81. Second vice-president—Barrett, 284; Berger, 6; Gethins, 20; McConnell, 55. Secretary-treasurer—Desper, 63; Randolph, 305.

Big Six Typos, New York, give Hart, 156; Howard, 107; Maune, 62; McGann, 134; Baker, 221; Laffin, 219; Barrett, 127; Berger, 125; Gethens, 157; McConnell, 200; Desper, 237; Randolph, 190. Delegates to A. F. of L.—Ballinger, G., Jr., 145; Clemens, H. E., 134; Di Pietro, N. M., 178; Edwards, A. James, 123; Euler, John C., 126; Farley, Joseph W., 214; Gill, J., 91; Jennings, T. C., 225; Kolb, H., Jr., 109; Martel, F. X., 92; Morrison, F., 219; Scott, 132; Simons, 226; Trotter, 132; Wherry, W. H., 112. Agent Union Printers' Home—Gwynnup, 146; Kelly, G. A., 117; Pferdesteller, F. L., 125. Trustees Union Printers' Home—Crawford, B. P., 179; Fairclough, J. H., 169; Hatchett, W. S., 81; Kane, J. C., 138; Lucas, 127; Mules, W. H., 134; Ogg, J. W., 130; Seims, W. A., 220; Walker, F. S., 166; Waters, C. R., 139. Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—Holland, T. A., 211; Lowe, W. B., 158. Board of Auditors—Kaiser, Joseph G., 121; Lyon, D. P., 135; McClafferty, S. F., 65; Tracy, C. E., 127.

From a reliable source it is learned that Memphis, Tenn., and Dallas, Texas, Mailers' Unions have been debating the question of withdrawing from the M. T. D. U., but that no vote on the question has been taken by the members of either of those unions as yet. It would appear the secession movement is spreading to unions looked upon as loyal supporters of the M. T. D. U. officers and their policies. There's no telling what may happen when secession once gets started, more especially when the secessionists, or "outlaw" unions, have just as much in the way of benefits as those affiliated with the M. T. D. U. and are not taxed for the upkeep of a set of do-nothing officials, as the M. T. D. U. officers have shown themselves to be. Just what they do, if anything, to draw their salaries and expense accounts is another of those conundrums, more especially when their secretary-treasurer lets the months roll by without publishing, so all members of the I. T. U. can read, an accounting of the activities, financial and otherwise, of its officers. That fact alone should prove a good question for discussion at not alone Dallas, Texas, and Memphis, Tenn., but all M. T. D. U. unions.

Harry Johnson, who assisted in organizing the Fresno, Calif., Mailers' Union a few years ago, but who is now employed on the Los Angeles "Examiner," was a recent visitor to this city. He reports work in the mailing line as picking up in the new "outlaw" mailer union—Los Angeles. Improvement in work and conditions pertaining thereto has been the history of unions which have withdrawn from the M. T. D. U.

MEADOWS URGES MACHINERY TAX

Special taxation of labor-displacing machinery for the benefit of social security funds was advocated by S. P. Meadows, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, before a House labor sub-committee holding a hearing on the resolution introduced by Representative Vincent L. Palmisano of Maryland, authorizing a survey by the United States Department of Labor of unemployment caused by labor-saving machinery and methods since 1912.

Let's "inflate" wages by buying only union-made goods and union services.

Pedagogical "Rips"

By J. M. GRAYBIEL
Federation of Teachers No. 61

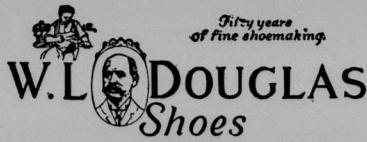
Homer L. Martin, superintendent of San Mateo schools, has recently been aroused from his sweet dream of peace by the organization of the Palo Alto Local No. 442 of the American Federation of Teachers. Fearing harm would follow the setting up of such an organization, the superintendent issued a circular letter to his teachers warning them of the dangers which they might expect if they united with such a group. The Palo Alto local, accepting this circular letter as a challenge, called a meeting and invited representatives of all sides to appear and set forth arguments for and against this organization. A number of visiting members from the Oakland and San Francisco locals were present.

The meeting proved to be an attractive one, for when the time arrived to begin the discussion the room of the women's building on the Stanford campus was almost full. The discussion which followed might be described as rather one-sided. The anti-unionist speakers seemed to have left the task of representing the opposition to Superintendent Martin. With all due credit to the superintendent, it might be said, he tried to wade smilingly through while he submitted to his audience some of the statements made against the Federation a score or more years past. Those conversant with the discussions of that period will recognize such statements as "Membership in the Federation will bring about partiality towards the pupils of the laboring class and thus introduce politics into the public schools." Then again, he was sure that if teachers joined such an organization class warfare was imminent and the wealthy people would withdraw their children from our public schools.

He very readily admitted that labor had always supported the public schools in campaigns for better teaching conditions and better salaries, but he was very sure that "teachers had everything to lose and nothing to gain by joining the Federation." And furthermore, he declared, "labor would support us anyway." This statement was challenged by one of the members present, who maintained that labor had only one name for people following such a course, and that was "a scab."

The special reason for the opposition, however, seemed to be the fact that the teachers now had an organization which was looking after all their needs and should have their united support. This was very fittingly challenged by another visiting member, who called attention to the fact that the California Teachers' Association had supported at the last session of the Legislature the inclusion of a very drastic criminal syndicalism provision in the California teacher tenure law, and this was done despite the fact that all teachers, like all other citizens, are subject to the general criminal syndicalism law of the state.

If the general consensus of the opinion of those present can be taken as a criterion it would seem that the Teachers' Federations can well support such open forums.


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DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Following are among the deaths of union members reported this week: John J. McConville, member of Engineers' Union No. 59; Felix McHugh, Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305; Charles Johnson, Musicians' Union No. 6; Samuel Tausig, Journeyman Barbers' Union No. 148; James M. Ferris, Stationary Engineers' Union No. 64; Elvind Markussen, Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association.

CANADIAN JOB INDEX GAINS

The Canadian index of employment for January was 99.1, compared with 94.4 in January last year, a gain of 4.7 points, says an Ottawa dispatch.

Support for Butcher Workmen

In Fight on Morrell Company

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has sent a letter to all A. F. of L. central bodies, federal labor unions and organizers urging them to solidly support the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America in their long controversy with the John Morrell Company relative to the victimization of union members.

According to information made public by the union, the John Morrell Company laid off 108 of the most active members of the Meat Cutters' Local Union at Sioux Falls, S. D., early last year. The layoff resulted in a strike, following which the company agreed to reinstate all but twenty-nine of the discharged members, whose cases were taken to the St. Paul Regional Labor Board. The board decided the men had been unjustly discriminated against and ordered the company to reinstate them. The company refused to conform with the order of the board, and in July the Meat Cutters' Union ordered another strike, which is still in effect.

The Meat Cutters' Union organized a coast-to-coast campaign against the products of the Morrell Company, whose plants are located at Sioux Falls, S. D., Ottumwa, Iowa, and Topeka, Kans.

Inquiry on Silicosis

A nation-wide investigation of silicosis is provided for in a resolution unanimously reported by the House Labor Committee, says a Washington dispatch.

The bill, a revision of the resolution offered by Representative Vita Marcantonio, provides for an inquiry by a sub-committee of the Labor Committee, with full power to subpoena witnesses.

A report of the measure will be made to the House and a rule for its early consideration on the floor will be asked of the Rules Committee.

A fund of \$10,000 will be asked for the work.

Pharmacists' Union

By F. C. BUTLER

On Wednesday evening, January 15, the newly elected officers of Pharmacists' Union, Local 838, were installed in office by Mr. O'Brien of the International Association. A large attendance of members witnessed the ceremony. The officers are: Charles F. Large, president; G. S. Woods, first vice-president; R. Robinson, second vice-president; M. W. Hiller, secretary-treasurer; A. W. Crumpton, recorder; G. L. Gerard, guardian; C. Leszinsky, guide, and F. V. Butler, advocate agent. All re-dedicated themselves to the cause of bettering the condition of pharmacy. These officers are all well known in drug circles around the Bay area, with many years of experience in the profession.

Many activities are planned for the near future, outstanding being an open mass meeting with the thought of giving all in pharmacy an opportunity to fraternize with us so that they may familiarize themselves with our aims and objects and learn how it is possible through proper organization to solve the one big problem—price stabilization. Announcement of the mass meeting will be given out soon.

George L. Gerard, whose death was reported in last week's Labor Clarion, was a member of the original San Francisco Pharmacists' Union, and was a charter member of the present Pharmacists' Union No. 838. He held the office of guardian in both the old and new locals and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

COURT RESTRAINS UNION

Officers of Washougal Local 2077, United Textile Workers of America, at Washougal, Wash., have been restrained by a court order from proceeding with the trials of seventy members suspended as an aftermath of the difficulty involving spinners and the management.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205. Labor Temple, The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, February 21, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—P. O'Brien, sergeant-at-arms, excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Auxiliary, Mary McKay; Bargemen, Local 38-101, I. L. A., James Porter, Tony Maroney, Charles Delaney, Manuel Baptiste, Frank Seitz and Ted Starr; Filling Station Employees No. 19570, A. DeLisle, Lydon and Dufault. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council. From President William Green, A. F. of L., relative to the resolution of Federation of Teachers No. 61, that it must first have the approval of its national organization before it may obtain consideration by the A. F. of L. Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, relative to the unfair conditions maintained by the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company. San Francisco Board of Education, relative to hearing for janitors' rates of wages; board will grant a hearing at its meeting Tuesday, April 28. President James J. Delaney of National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, stating that the national convention made its investigation into the affairs of West Coast Local No. 90, and that all communications in that regard should be addressed to Vice-President George M. Fouratt. From C. F. May, temporary secretary of West Coast Local No. 90, relative to local conditions.

Referred to Executive Committee—Jewelry Workers No. 36, request for assistance in negotiating with Albert Samuels Jewelry Company. Retail Cleaners and Dyers, certificate of election of Leon Mosgofian as their delegate.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—American Federation of Government Employees,

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness. Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Fred Benioff, furrier, 133 Geary street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunkens Grocery Stores.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company. Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeyman Barbers' Union are unfair

request for indorsement of a number of bills dealing with federal civil service pending before Congress.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From American Federation of Labor, copy of circular letter relative to industrial organization, and advising organizers of the American Federation of Labor to observe the instructions of the Atlantic City convention in regard to that subject.

Referred to California State Federation of Labor—Copy of circular letter of the Central Labor Council of Portland, Ore., relative to activities of certain California authorities in preventing indigents from entering the State of California.

Complied with the request of Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, to take steps to induce responsible prison officials to abolish the photo-engraving plant at San Quentin.

Report of the Executive Committee—Committee reported at length on its investigation of charges brought relative to boycotting and picketing of service stations without sanction of the Council and giving it an opportunity to conciliate differences, and in that connection discussed with representatives of the union the action of the union in withdrawing the delegate who brought the charges, and their statement that he had been given a withdrawal card from the union without being given a trial; committee advised the representatives in regard to the laws of the Council and of the American Federation of Labor in regard to all these matters, and obtained a promise from the representatives that they would proceed legally in the future and observe the legal requirements. Committee submitted a lengthy report on a plan of procedure for the proposed campaign to raise a defense fund for use in the present legal proceedings to free Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and recommended the adoption of a resolution containing the outlines of said plan of procedure, which, in brief, provides for a local labor mass meeting, obtaining the indorsement and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, and asking it to request national and international unions and central bodies and others to contribute to the defense fund, and make all donations payable to the San Francisco Labor Council, pledging the Council to make the fund subject to checks by counsel in the Mooney case, and to make strict accounting to donors to the fund. (See full text of the resolution elsewhere in the Labor Clarion.) On the matter of allowance of incidental expenses to the president of the Council, committee recommended that a permanent rule be established, to read as follows: "That the president of the Labor Council be allowed the sum of \$25 a month for personal expenses without accounting, and that for any legitimate expenses in excess of that amount he shall submit bills to be audited like other bills by the trustees." Report and all recommendations therein concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Federation of Teachers No. 61 reported that an organization of teachers is being promoted in San Mateo County, but that the county superintendent of schools opposed it at a recent meeting in Palo Alto. Cracker Bakers thank all who are aiding them in the sale and use of locally made crackers and cookies, and that it will aid in providing employment. Journeyman Tailors No. 80 are seeking to organize bushmen in local retail clothing stores, and thank President Vandeleur for making a talk at their mass meeting. Machinists report no change in the strike in marine shops. Barbers are conducting an organizing campaign in the Fillmore and North Beach districts. Millinery Workers report many violations of the women's eight-hour law. The Laundry Wagon Drivers and the Laundry Workers have issued a list of union laundries and ask for the patronage of these establishments, and to have laundry delivered to union drivers. Longshoremen reported that the award at the close of the

Freedom for Mooney

The following resolutions were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting on Friday, February 21:

"Whereas, The California courts have denied for eighteen years that Thomas J. Mooney had any legal remedy even though he was convicted by the use of perjured testimony and the suppression of material evidence, and successive governors of the State of California have admitted that both McDonald and Oxman, the only witnesses who connected Mooney with the Preparedness Day explosion, testified falsely at his trial; and

"Whereas, Because of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of the State of California is now purporting to afford Mooney a legal remedy, but in fact has adopted a procedure which renders relief impossible; and

"Whereas, In spite of the obstructive procedure of the Supreme Court of California it has now been established beyond doubt that Thomas J. Mooney was convicted by the unlawful use of perjured testimony and the criminal suppression of material evidence; and

"Whereas, If the Supreme Court of California, in spite of such proof, still denies Thomas J. Mooney his freedom, an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is now for the first time possible; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council recognizes the vital importance to labor as a whole that it be legally hereafter protected against the power of industrialism through corrupt state officials to frame leaders and members of the labor movement; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council pledges itself to do all in its power to provide the moral and financial support necessary to insure the continuation and final success of the present legal proceedings in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and to that end that it forthwith call upon the American Federation of Labor to send an appeal for contributions to the international unions, and request central labor councils throughout the United States to join in setting aside a convenient date for meetings and other activities designed to secure the necessary moral pressure and financial support for such purposes; and be it further

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council appoint an appropriate committee to make arrangements for the conduct of a great public mass meeting in this city at an early date, the program for the conduct of which shall be left in the hands of such committee, and that all moneys contributed shall be held subject to check by counsel handling the legal affairs of this case; and be it furthermore

"Resolved, That it is respectfully requested that all moneys contributed be sent to the San Francisco Labor Council, and that there will be a strict accounting made to all contributors to this fund."

1934 strike has not been carried out or adhered to by employers, who are frequently endeavoring to speed up the operations, to the detriment of the workers. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 report the signing of a new agreement with employers in Seattle, Wash., and are making progress. Street Car Men, Division 1004, is making progress in organizing the employees, primarily the platform men, with few exceptions, but are having difficulties with the miscellaneous help.

Receipts, \$744.98; expenditures, \$213.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Fraternally,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Notice. Demand the union label, union card and union button when making purchases or employing labor or services.

J. A. O'C.

Union Tobacco Firms Involved in Contest On Craft Recognition

Industrial unionism versus craft unionism is the question involved in a dispute that has been laid before the National Labor Relations Board in Washington.

At a hearing recently held in Louisville by E. S. Smith, a member of the board, testimony was heard in a case wherein the International Machinists' Union sought to have the machinists of the Axton-Fisher and Brown & Williamson cigarette factories designated as the unit for collective bargaining with the management.

Both companies have long records of union dealings, and now have closed-shop contracts with the Tobacco Workers' International Union, an industry-wide union. Ninety per cent or more of the two companies' workers are dues-paying members. Under their contracts mechanics get 57½ cents an hour, compared with 45 cents paid less skilled workers.

In recent years the International Association of Machinists, a big craft union which seeks to enroll machinists in every industry and trade, has signed up machinists in these factories—and now claims to represent about forty in the Axton-Fisher plant and 140 in that of Brown & Williamson.

Will Abide by Board Ruling

Brown & Williamson filed a brief with the board objecting to the machinists' demands. The brief points out that instead of dealing with one union, as under the present set-up, the company may have to deal with as many as eight craft unions in addition if the machinists are recognized. However, the company says it will abide by the board's ruling.

Union machinists in other Louisville plants are said to draw higher wages than the tobacco plants now pay, and the craft unionists' testimony was largely to the effect that the industrial union failed to obtain enough money for the highly skilled workers.

"There is as much difference between the interests of skilled and unskilled workers as between the interests of the machinists and the management itself," said one machinist union representative.

The industrial union resisted the effort to take machinists from their jurisdiction.

Many similar fights have come before the A. F. of L. Industrial unionists point out that if machinists win they may move in and take machinists from the clothing factories, now in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and in the coal mines, all of whom are now included in the United Mine Workers.

"Sit-Down" Strike Successful At Plant of Firestone Company

A "sit-down" strike at the Firestone rubber plant at Akron, Ohio, was provoked by the firing of a worker who had gotten into a fist fight, off company property, with a man suspected of being a company stool pigeon. The union has recently uncovered a number of labor spies, and the indignation aroused among the workers by such exposures has aided organizing work.

After the workers had stayed on the job three days, refusing to work, the Firestone company agreed to reinstate the discharged union man and to give the strikers half pay for the period of their "squat-strike."

Union-earned money should be spent for union-made products; but encourage your friends to spend any kind of money for them.

WILL HAVE OFFICES AT CAPITAL
According to the International Labor News Service, Paul Scharrenberg will continue as editor of the "Seamen's Journal," but his offices will be in Washington in the future, in order to take care of the legislative business of the International Seamen's Union.

ST. LOUIS TAXI DRIVERS

Around 300 union Yellow Cab drivers in St. Louis have voted a strike as a persuasive measure in their demand for a 40-cent daily wage increase. Union officials said the drivers asked a flat \$4-a-day wage scale in place of \$3.60 plus 40 per cent commission on daily receipts over \$9 received under the contract which expired January 15.

Mexican Railroad Strike Averted—Workers' Demands Are Granted

The strike which seemed inevitable on the Southern Pacific of Mexico has been settled at a meeting where the company agreed to most of the union's demands. It is estimated that this will cost the road about 5,000,000 pesos a year.

The workers asked increased wages for trainmen and enginemen, increased vacations on pay, and some other privileges.

Fur Workers Know How

By GORDON STEIN

Business Manager Local 79

Within one year of its existence the International Fur Workers' Union, Local 79, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, succeeded in organizing 90 per cent of the fur workers of the City of San Francisco and obtained agreements with the retail and wholesale associations. Although the conditions gained were not 100 per cent of what they should have gotten, they realize that with the approach of the new season and the signing of a new agreement in the near future they will know how to combat the rest of the evils still existing here.

What we learn at present is that in New York City the fur workers have recently signed a two-year agreement without struggle. They have gained a 10 per cent increase in wages, no overtime, no contracting and several other advantageous points. And the reason they have obtained these is that they were 100 per cent organized and the fur manufacturers of New York did not dare to challenge the union.

Now, to follow their example we must do the same. We must see, before the new season approaches, that the fur industry is organized 100 per cent, and that we stand united. And there is no reason whatsoever why we, the fur workers on the Pacific Coast, cannot obtain in our new agreements conditions that should secure for ourselves and our dependents a better livelihood.

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Support Is Withdrawn From Vicious Measure

The Tydings-McCormack military disaffection bill, which has been widely condemned by newspaper editors as threatening a free press, was given a severe blow last week when Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, its sponsor in the Senate, withdrew his support of the bill.

His action called forth emphatic approval in the House. Congressman Maury Maverick of Texas, staunch foe of the measure, said: "It is now in a good way to be defeated. I feel sure the Supreme Court would kick out the bill as unconstitutional, so why waste time on it in the House?"

Congressman Byron N. Scott of California said: "I think Mr. Tydings did absolutely the right thing in withdrawing his support of the bill. I'm sorry it was introduced in the first place."

Congressman Oliver W. Frey of Pennsylvania voiced his approval of the Maryland senator's action, and added: "Such legislation not only is unnecessary but is an insult to the ability and intelligence of our army and navy."

This bill, which provides a fine or a prison sentence for anyone saying or printing anything that could be judged as criticism of the war and navy departments, passed the Senate last summer. A steam roller of editorial protest followed, and a few weeks ago Secretary of War Dern stated he was no longer in favor of the bill. Senator Tydings then wrote to Dern, saying:

"Now that you have stated that you are not interested in the passage of the bill, neither am I, and I wish to withdraw any support or any connection with the matter whatsoever. . . . I have never been an advocate of bills restricting freedom of speech."

Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, issued a warning that the bill may still come up in the House, and declared: "Protests must continue not only to make certain that this bill dies, but to discourage any later attempts to pass such legislation destroying the liberties of the people."

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Machinists Vote to Continue on Strike

Expressing confidence in the officers of the union for the methods used in carrying on the strike which has been in effect since January 2, and unanimously deciding not to consider any offer of the employers unless it conformed to the demands made last fall, a special meeting of Machinists' Union held last Wednesday night determined to remain on strike.

The meeting was attended by more than seven hundred members, who displayed confidence in the ultimate success of the strike.

As a result of several days' negotiations between representatives of the unions involved and of the shipyards of the Bay area, eight of the crafts involved in the protracted boat and shipyard strike yesterday signed agreements with the employers to return to work at once.

Technically the agreement is with the Pacific Coast Drydock Association, and its members. Eight firms were signatory to it.

The agreement was signed by the following unions: Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers, Patternmakers, Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, Sheet Metal Workers, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Electrical Workers, Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, and Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Approximately five hundred men who quit work in Bay shipyards and boat repair shops following the strike of Machinists' Union after employers refused to meet their demands for restoration of pre-depression wages, and a forty-hour week in lieu of the present forty-four-hour week are expected to resume work.

The agreement provides that "there shall be no cessation of work through strikes on the part of the employees nor lockouts on the part of the employers during the period of this agreement," which is for one year.

It also sets up a provision giving preference to union men, arrangements for time-and-one-half for first four hours of overtime and double time thereafter, lists observable holidays, and provides for handling of grievances.

CREEL TO RESIGN FROM W.P.A.

George Creel, national director of publicity during the world war, declares he will no longer serve as an adviser to the Works Progress Administration. He explained the advisory committee to which he was appointed last July by Harry L. Hopkins had held only two meetings and was no longer active.

FOR REMOVAL OF BODIES

An ordinance requiring removal of all bodies from the Calvary and Laurel Hill cemeteries within three years will be introduced into the Board of Supervisors Monday by Supervisor Uhl.

FOR A RECREATION CENTER

The Maritime Federation of the Pacific, in conjunction with the "American Youth Congress,"

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has taken the first steps in the building of a "Union Recreation Center" on the San Francisco waterfront. A seven-year lease has been signed for the building at 32 Clay street, and the third and fourth floors will be remodeled into modern gymnasium and club rooms. The enterprise is expected to open on April 15.

SCHOOL BONDS DEFEATED

Burlingame voters on Tuesday last turned down an \$85,000 bond issue for earthquake proofing six elementary school buildings. The vote was Yes, 686; No, 488. The bonds failed to get the necessary two-thirds favorable vote.

DENVER EDUCATOR HONORED

A. L. Threlkeld, superintendent of schools at Denver, was elected president of the National Education Association's department of superintendence by vote of its active members at St. Louis on Wednesday last.

COMBATING COMMUNISM

The American Legion, completing a year's review of communism in the United States, recommended at its Indianapolis convention this week a three-point legislative program as a means of combating the spread of the doctrine in this country.

PROBLEMS FACING WOMEN

A conference for women's rights is being called for Sunday, March 8, at 1 p. m., at the Good Samaritan Community Center, 1290 Potrero avenue, by a group of women representing union auxiliaries, P. T. A.'s, and other educational groups. The purpose of the conference is to discuss the most important problems facing women today, such as the rising cost of living, low relief, the maintenance of educational standards in California and the need for old-age pensions. Well qualified speakers will address the conference on the above mentioned subjects. Mrs. Snow Ferron is chairman of the conference.

Charges Against Professors At University of California

Dismissal of two members of the University of California faculty, on the ground they sympathize with and consort with those who would overthrow the government by "force" and "bloody revolution," has been requested of President Sproul in a letter from Leslie A. Cleary of Modesto, district attorney of Stanislaus County.

The targets of Cleary's wrath are Dr. Max Radin, professor of law, frequent speaker on the Constitution and the author of numerous books, and Harry Conover, teaching assistant in economics.

Both deny they are communists or ever were. Neither seemed inclined to view Cleary's attack seriously.

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Sheriff Dan Murphy Redeems His Pledge

In accordance with his campaign pledge to make the transportation of prisoners to state institutions a county function instead of one of personal profit to the sheriff, it was learned this week that more than \$1200 from this source has accumulated to be turned over as municipal revenue.

It will reimburse a revolving fund created to make possible institution of the transportation reform promised by Sheriff Murphy.

"Whether the new system of transportation will show a profit to San Francisco remains to be seen," Sheriff Murphy commented. "The important factor, from my standpoint, is knowing that these unfortunates are being provided with proper transportation accommodations, by my own deputies."

During its initial two months of operation the new system has provided train accommodations for persons in the sheriff's custody. Mr. Murphy has not decided whether this procedure should be changed.

According to Wren Middlebrook, senior accountant under Controller Leonard S. Leavy, who has been assisting Mr. Murphy, fees earned in January will range from \$1200 to \$1300, the exact amounts to be computed by the office of State Controller Ray Riley.

Dan C. Murphy was elected sheriff as the candidate and upon the platform of the Union Labor party.

CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN WAR

Many thousands of members in American Federation of Labor unions in Philadelphia, represented by the Trade Union Conference Against War, are demanding that Congress place an embargo on all trade between the United States and belligerent nations. Included in this large group are employees in various industrial plants which are either directly or indirectly engaged in producing munitions or material of value to warring nations.

Alfred Hoffman, chairman of the organization, recently said:

"Labor groups believe that the federal government should make provisions to adequately compensate workers thrown out of employment as a result of stopping shipments to warring nations. This would be cheaper than war and probably a good deal more effective in the long run."

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